



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Dealing with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: An Impending Crisis

Citation for published version:

Lin, R, Lu, L, Lycett, S, Liu, W & Li, J 2021, 'Dealing with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: An Impending Crisis', *The Innovation*, vol. 2, no. 1, 100084. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xinn.2021.100084>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1016/j.xinn.2021.100084](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xinn.2021.100084)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:

The Innovation

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Dealing with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: An Impending Crisis

Runshan Lin,^{1,4} Lu Lu,² Samantha Lycett,³ Wenjun Liu,^{1,4,5} and Jing Li^{1,4,*}

¹CAS Key Laboratory of Pathogenic Microbiology and Immunology, Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

²Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences & Informatics, Ashworth Laboratories, Kings Buildings, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FL, UK

³Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, Midlothian Scotland EH25 9RG, UK

⁴Savaid Medical School, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100149, China

⁵Institute of Microbiology, Center for Biosafety Mega-Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

*Correspondence: lj418@im.ac.cn

Received: December 30, 2020; Accepted: January 16, 2021; Published Online: January 20, 2021; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xinn.2021.100084>

© 2021 The Author(s). This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Citation: Lin R., Lu L., Lycett S., et al. (2021). Dealing with highly pathogenic avian influenza: an impending crisis. *The Innovation* 2(1), 100084.

Humans and other animals have always been battling viruses, especially those that cause emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. Along with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses of the H5 subtype are attacking silently as a re-emerging disease, thus seriously impairing poultry and human health. Recently, there have been outbreaks of the H5N8 subtype of HPAI virus in many regions around the world. According to data available through the Global Animal Disease Information System (<http://empres-i.fao.org/>) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a total of 412 HPAI H5N8 outbreaks were reported worldwide from August 31 to December 1, 2020, with 353,851 animals confirmed to be infected in 26 countries around the world. Only sporadic cases of this strain were found during the same period in the previous year.

The HPAI H5N8 virus was first isolated in 2010. It belongs to the clade 2.3.4.4 of HPAI H5N1 (Gs/GD lineage), which undergoes reassortment, swapping its neuraminidase and other segments. HPAI H5N8 emerged and then

spread intercontinentally. Multiple HPAI H5N8 outbreaks have occurred worldwide, with large epidemics in 2014/2015¹ and 2016/2017.² At the beginning of 2020, H5N8 was again detected in Europe, and two novel strains of HPAI H5N8 were isolated in Germany. In October, a strain with high nucleotide homology to the German samples was isolated from field samples in South Korea, indicating that this strain had been transmitted intercontinentally. At present, it appears that these HPAI H5N8 strains have undergone further reassortments, although identification and analysis of the 2020 strains are still ongoing.

Although no HPAI H5N8 human infections have been reported so far, it still needs to be taken seriously (Figure 1). Strains of the clade 2.3.4.4 have been found to infect cats and pigs, and clade 2.3.4.4 H5N6 has caused infections in humans. Under laboratory conditions, some strains of the H5N8 subtype can seriously infect minks and transmit via direct contact. Whole-genome analyses of HPAI H5N8 have shown the molecular characteristics, including

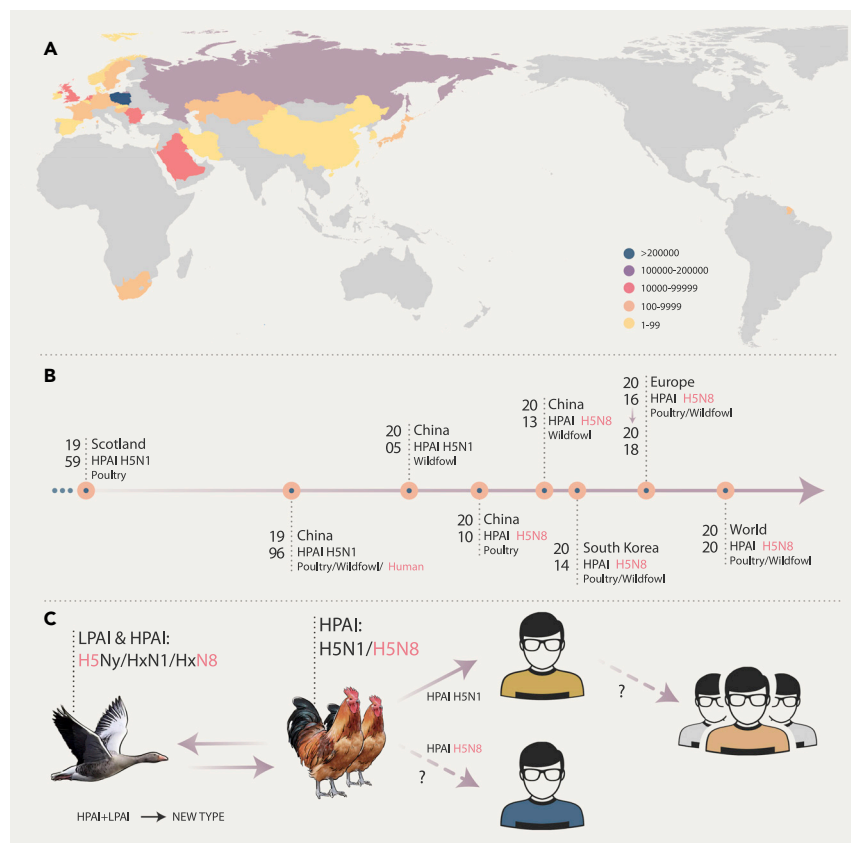


Figure 1. Overview of the Emergence, Spread, and Outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Viruses of H5N8 (A) Chart of H5N8 HPAI cases in various countries from January 1 to December 1, 2020. Different colors indicate case range.

(B) Major events in the history of H5N8 HPAI. Several neuraminidase enzymes, including N8, were obtained by recombination of the H5N1 HPAI with other low-pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) viruses.

(C) Transmission chain of H5 subtype of influenza A virus. Wildfowl may carry HPAI and LPAI viruses, including H5Ny, HxN1, and HxN8, asymptotically and interact with poultry. HPAI H5N1 in poultry may infect humans, but the possibility of human-to-human transmission is not clear. There is currently no evidence of HPAI H5N8 infection in humans.

PB2-613I and PB2-702R, related to genes found in strains infecting human beings after the 2014 outbreak of HPAI H5N8, indicating that HPAI H5N8 has the potential to infect human beings to a certain extent.

However, we are not helpless against virus outbreaks, as scientists have taken great efforts in virus prevention and control. For virus detection, a method for the detection of HPAI H5N8 using the TaqMan minor groove binder and real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction has been reported, with its sensitivity reaching 10 copies per reaction.³ In vaccine research and development, several key amino acid mutation sites have been reported to lead to an antigenic drift in the hemagglutinin antigenic determinant B of clade 2.3.4.4. In addition, titers of the strains of clade 2.3.4.4 in chick embryos have been greatly improved through specific gene modification, while the modified virus strain does not infect mammals.⁴ These studies lay a solid foundation for the research and development of highly effective HPAI H5N8 vaccines.

Nevertheless, vaccines alone are not a long-term solution for the prevention and control of influenza A virus outbreaks. As we know, it is not practical to vaccinate all the wild birds, which are the ultimate problem in the spread of H5N8 to Europe. Ongoing monitoring has shown that whether the development and application of a vaccine may create significant selective pressure on the evolution of the influenza A virus is also a concern.⁵ Furthermore, various public health factors, such as rampant live poultry trading in Asia, imperfect vaccination and elimination programs, and an intercontinental HPAI monitoring network that needs improvement, are considered to be strongly associated with the prevalence of HPAI.

Finally, the explosive population growth in the 21st century has led to increased demands on the global breeding industry, and the challenges of HPAI compel us to face this global difficulty together. To maintain the prev-

alence of HPAI in domestic bird populations, health authorities at all levels of government and international organizations need to coordinate and cooperate to identify ways to minimize the threat posed by these viruses.

REFERENCES

1. Global Consortium for H5N8 and Related Influenza Viruses (2016). Role for migratory wild birds in the global spread of avian influenza H5N8. *Science* **354**, 213–217.
2. Lycett, S.J., Pohlmann, A., Staubach, C., et al. (2020). Genesis and spread of multiple reassortants during the 2016/2017 H5 avian influenza epidemic in Eurasia. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* **117**, 20814–20825.
3. Yang, F., Xu, L., Liu, F., et al. (2020). Development and evaluation of a TaqMan MGB RT-PCR assay for detection of H5 and N8 subtype influenza virus. *BMC Infect. Dis.* **20**, 550.
4. An, S.H., Lee, C.Y., Hong, S.M., et al. (2019). Bioengineering a highly productive vaccine strain in embryonated chicken eggs and mammals from a non-pathogenic clade 2.3.4.4 H5N8 strain. *Vaccine* **37**, 6154–6161.
5. Sun, W., Luo, T., Liu, W., and Li, J. (2020). Progress in the development of Universal influenza vaccines. *Viruses* **12**, 1033.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The National Natural Science Foundation of China (3191101787, 31970153), Strategic Priority Research Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (XDB29010000), National Key R&D Program of China (2016YFD0500206), Biotechnology and Biosciences Research Council (BBSRC) Institute Strategic Programme Grant: Control of Infectious Diseases BBS/E/D/20002173, Scottish Government Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services Division as part of the Centre of Expertise on Animal Disease Outbreaks (EPIC), and Youth Innovation Promotion Association of CAS (2019091) provided funding for this work.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

J.L. and R.S.L. wrote the manuscript and completed its revision. L.L., S.L., and W.J.L. made many suggestions for the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version.